THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 31

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

Price Five Cents

THE FARMER WINS.

Perseverance and Good Fortune Win a Victory for Eaton.

He is Nominated for Governor on the Eighteenth Ballot.

Tabor Claims That He Was Sold Out by His Friends.

Peter W. Breen, of Leadville, Chosen for Lieutenant Governor.

The Seat in Congress to be Filled by Judge G. G. Symes.

Melvin Edwards Will Succeed Himself as Secretary of State.

The State Funds to be Handled by Mr. George R. Swallow.

Mr. Theodore H. Thomas Nominated for Attorney General.

A Session Characterized by Harmony and Good Feeling.

Events of the Day Biographical Sketches of the Nominees.

One Ballot for Auditor Indicates Another Contest To-day.

The republican state convention made good progress on the third day of its organization. The greater portion of the state ticket was made up and a congressional nominee placed in the field.

"Honest Ben Eaton," as was anticipated, was nominated for governor. His nomination was hastened by a mistake of the Arapahoe delegation, committed while exercising its proclivity for making experiments while under the impression that it could control the convention by reason of its magnitude. It jumped from one candidate to another without any apparent solicitude for results. It did this to feel the pulse of the other delegations. On the eighteenth ballot, when Tabor's chances seemed brightest, it gave Eaton thirty votes. The Eaton men, seeing their opportunity, put forth every effort and secured a majority, of which Arapahoe's thirty was the nucleus. Some of the delegates tried to have the vote changed, but Jud Brush, the leader of the Eaton movement, was too sharp and the effort was nipped in the bud. It is fair to say that Eaton would in all probability have been elected later on his merits.

Ex-Senator Tabor was loud in his denunciation of the position of his friends. He did not conceal his thoughts but boldly asserted that he had been sold out by the men he trusted most implicitly. His friends, who stuck to him to the close, are the most disgusted men in Colorado. Said the senator to a GAZETTE reporter last evening: "But it's all right; the men who hoped to open my pocketbook and run the campaign will now be obliged to use their own money. This will be gall and wormwood to them, but they must submit to it. They can't help themselves."

That Mr. Peter W. Breen, of Lake, should be nominated lieutenant governor was a surprise to every one. It was generally understood that he was a candidate for the state treasurership; but, then, no one can tell what a day and a caucus can bring forth. Messrs. Moynahan, Meyer or Morgan, any one of whom it was thought would accept the nomination, were not mentioned. Mr. Breen is strong in Lake county and will strengthen the ticket.

Had the congressional fight occurred Thursday evening, Judge Townsend, of Custer, would have been nominated, by a large majority, as he had a strong and growing following. But the events of yesterday changed the tide, and Judge G. G. Symes, of Denver, was nominated. Mr. Symes has a clear record, and will undoubtedly be elected.

The nomination of Mr. Melvin Edwards for secretary of state, Colonel Swallow for state treasurer and Mr. Theodore H. Thomas for attorney general were expected before the afternoon session. Neither of these three gentlemen had any great opposition. Judge J. W. Mullahey, of Denver, who stood a good chance of securing the nomination, seconded the selection of Mr. Thomas for attorney general, and similar occurrences characterized the other cases.

The proceedings throughout yesterday were harmonious, and were witnessed by some of the most prominent persons in Colorado.

To-day's business will be transacted very briefly, as little remains to be done. A state auditor, three regents of the university and three presidential electors yet remain to be selected. Also, the committee on resolutions must report a platform for adoption.

The proceedings of yesterday's session are given below:

THE CONVENTION.

Morning Session.

It was just 10 o'clock when the convention was called to order and prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

A song was rendered by the local glee club, and the convention which had been slowly filling up, was ready for business.

A resolution, passed by the Gunnison Young Men's Prohibition club, was read, asking the Gunnison delegation to use their influence to secure the passage of a prohibition amendment in the next legislature. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. J. B. Bissell of Lake, stated that the committee on rules and order of business was ready to report. The report was then read as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 12, 1884.

To the Chairman of the Republican State Convention:

SIR—Your committee on rules and order of business respectfully report as follows:

First—That the rules in force in the house of representatives of the last legislature of the state of Colorado be in force in this convention so far as applicable, and that in all other or different respects the general principles of parliamentary law, as laid down in Cushing's treatise, govern.

Second—That the order of business in the convention shall be

First—Adoption of platform.

Second—The nomination of candidates in the following order:

1st. Governor.
2d. Lieutenant governor.
3d. Secretary of state.
4th. Attorney general.
5th. Attorney general.
6th. State treasurer.
7th. Auditor of state.
8th. Superintendent of public instruction.
9th. Regents of the university; two for full term and one for vacancy.
10th. Three (3) presidential electors.
11th. Election of chairman of the state central committee.
12th. Reception of names of members of the state central committee.

[Signed] J. B. BISSELL, Chairman,
THORNTON H. THOMAS,
THOMAS H JOHNSON,
JAMES M. MCCHERRY,
GEORGE SPRAGUE,
H. V. A. FERGUSON,
JOHN H SMITH.

Mr. Williams moved the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Hodges moved to amend the report by deferring the adoption of a platform, and by following the call in the order of business. He charged that some scheme had been entered into by the committee in the arrangement of business. This provoked a great deal of discussion, and the amendment was finally tabled. The report was then adopted without opposition.

Upon motion of Mr. Williams the adoption of a platform was passed over and the nomination of a governor was called.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The roll was called, and at the name of the first county, Mr. H. V. A. Ferguson arose and said that he was about to nominate a man who was a friend of this young and vigorous commonwealth and who made no political combinations of a questionable character. He is a man who has been identified with the republican party since its inception, having, indeed, been driven out of Kansas at the point of the bayonet by Colonel Sumner, at the behests of a democratic president, Franklin Pierce. True, his candidate was wealthy, but since his residence in Colorado he had been influenced by some lucky star, but this did not contract his ideas. He is broad, liberal and free, and a fit candidate for the governorship. He was speaking of H. A. W. Tabor.

The nomination of Mr. Tabor was seconded by Mr. Charles Christiansen, of Lake, Cecil C. Morgan, of Summit, and a delegate from Garfield.

W. H. MEYER.

Mr. F. G. Goudy, of Ouray, took the stage to make a nomination. He began by assuring the convention that he would not attempt to defame the big-hearted Tabor, or detract from any of his good acts. If, in the wisdom of the convention, the man he was about to name was not nominated, he could give assurance that the candidate and his friends would remain true to the people and republicanism and would heartily support the ticket. The man whom he was about to name was a man of great executive ability, which he had displayed in the legislature and in the constitutional convention. He meant William H. Meyer, of Costilla, the lieutenant governor.

A young school graduate from Costilla, in regulation debating school style, seconded the nomination of Mr. Meyer. This nomination was also seconded by Saguache, San Juan, Douglas, Gunnison, Clear Creek, Rio Grande, Chaffee and Dolores counties.

MR. MOYNAHAN NOMINATED.

At the name of Park county, Mr. C. G. Hathaway arose to nominate Mr. J. M. Moynahan. He and the men he represented were proud to be able to present the name of a man who is the peer of any man whose name has been mentioned. From earliest manhood, guided by principle and controlled by honesty, he has become a great man who can well command the votes of this commonwealth. He, too, is a miner—has toiled for his living. He has been a merchant, ranchman and miner, but above all, is a man of honor and principle. He asked the suffrages of the convention for Mr. Moynahan.

Ex-Governor Pitkin, of Pueblo, arose amidst applause for himself, to second the nomination of Mr. Moynahan. He said this man was one whose history was such that he could be trusted with the highest office of the state. He gave a humorous picture of party dissension and democratic opposition, and thought that Mr. Moynahan was the man to overcome all difficulties. The speech was received with great applause.

THE LUCKY NOMINATION.

Mr. McCrary of Weld took the stage, when his county was reached, to nominate Mr. Benjamin H. Eaton, of Weld, for governor. Mr. McCrary made a very happy nominating speech. He showed how Mr. Eaton came to Colorado 25 years ago with nothing but poverty and hope. He set to work at once, and every one knows that he has proved a benefactor to the state he has made "the desert to blossom as the rose." He is the leading agriculturist of the west. He is possessed of a high sense of honor and dignity, is admirably fitted for the position of governor. He will be elected as surely as he is nominated, and not a candidate in the convention, when the body adjourns, will regret having placed his name at the head of the ticket.

Judge Marsh, of Gilpin, on behalf of a portion of that delegation, seconded the nomination of Mr. Eaton in a eulogistic speech. The nomination of Mr. Eaton was also seconded by Mesa, Larimer, Boulder and Jefferson.

BALLOTING COMMENCED.

This closed the nominations, and a ballot was at once taken by counties. The first ballot resulted as follows:

COUNTIES	Eaton.	Meyer.	Tabor.	Moynahan.
Arapahoe	6		4	10
Bent	2	1		
Boulder	7			
Chaffee	1	6	5	1
Clear Creek	1	10		1
Conejos		4	3	
Costilla		6		
Custer	1	11		
Delta	1			
Dolores		2		
Douglas	3			1
Eagle		3	3	1
Elbert				1
El Paso	5	1		7
Fremont	1			7
Garfield			3	
Gilpin	1	8	6	
Grand	1	10		2
Gunnison			2	
Hinsdale	4			
Huerfano	2			
Jefferson	9			
La Plata	2	5		
Lake		2		
Larimer	11			
Las Animas	9			
Mesa	6			1
Montrose				1
Ouray			1	3
Park	1			
Pitkin		6		8
Pueblo			4	
Rio Grande				15
Routt	1			
Saguache		2		
San Juan		2		
Summit		2		5
San Miguel				2
Weld	9			
Total	92	107	104	85

SECOND BALLOT.

The chairman announced the vote, and a second ballot was taken, it requiring 185 votes to nominate. In this ballot Moynahan lost a few votes, the other three gaining slightly:

Eaton	94
Meyer	100
Tabor	109
Moynahan	87

THIRD BALLOT.

This was much like the other resulting:

Eaton	100
Meyer	106
Tabor	107
Moynahan	84

FOURTH BALLOT.

In this ballot Eaton made a sudden spurt at the expense of Meyer and Moynahan. The figures were:

Eaton	115
Meyer	93
Tabor	106
Moynahan	80

FIFTH BALLOT.

This sent the figures back to close quarters again, as follows:

Eaton	109
Meyer	106
Tabor	104
Moynahan	80

At the conclusion of this ballot a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock was made, but upon roll call the motion was declared lost.

SIXTH BALLOT.

This was almost a repetition of the fifth:

Eaton	109
Meyer	106
Tabor	104
Moynahan	48

A motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock carried, and a recess was taken.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session a large number of ladies were present for the first time since the opening of the convention, occupying the choice seats in the balcony. The stage was crowded long before the hour set for reconvening.

At a few minutes past 3 o'clock Chairman Hamill called the convention to order, and at once ordered the seventh ballot taken up. Rumor had it that Tabor would win as soon as the convention assembled. This was untrue, but he showed material gains, as the figures show.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

This showed an increase for Tabor:

Eaton	107
Meyer	106
Tabor	110
Moynahan	48

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Tabor and Meyer forged to the front at the expense of Eaton and Moynahan:

Eaton	103
Meyer	107
Tabor	109
Moynahan	40

NINTH BALLOT.

This showed still greater strength for Tabor and Meyer, as the following table shows:

Eaton	93
Meyer	120
Tabor	123
Moynahan	42

TENTH BALLOT.

This showed no great difference from the preceding ballot, Tabor losing a little ground:

Eaton	108
Meyer	120
Tabor	114
Moynahan	27

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Eaton made a good record in this ballot, leading all competitors:

Eaton	119
Meyer	113
Tabor	105
Moynahan	31

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Accessions from Arapahoe, El Paso and other small counties sent Eaton stock away up. The ballot stood:

Eaton	132
Meyer	111
Tabor	102
Moynahan	21

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Eaton's strength appeared to be on the increase:

Eaton	136
Meyer	107
Tabor	101
Moynahan	23

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

This was Moynahan's ballot. Arapahoe gave him her entire strength, the figures being augmented by other counties whose second choice was Moynahan. The predictions that he would develop a wonderful reserve strength appeared to be verifying. The vote was as follows:

Eaton	111
Meyer	102
Tabor	97
Moynahan	104

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Arapahoe jumped to Tabor, and the friends of that gentleman hoped he would be nominated. Moynahan fell lower than ever before. The vote stood:

Eaton	102
Meyer	101
Tabor	145
Moynahan	18

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Before this ballot a motion to adjourn was defeated. Arapahoe split and Eaton was once more in the lead:

Eaton	109
Meyer	100
Tabor	102
Moynahan	21

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

This was another puzzler. Arapahoe returned to its first love, but the boom for him fell rather flat:

Eaton	109
Meyer	113
Tabor	127
Moynahan	20

When this vote was announced a motion to adjourn created a great deal of dissatisfaction, and, on call of the roll, was defeated by the anti-Taborites. Realizing that they were in the ascendancy, the Eaton men, assisted by the friends of Meyer, decided to stay in their seats. The next ballot was proceeded with amidst a great deal of excitement.

EATON NOMINATED.

This was the decisive ballot on the governorship. Arapahoe, in its effort to feel the convention's pulse, gave 30 votes to Eaton, an example which was followed by El Paso, Custer and other heavy counties. When half way down the roll, Eaton's nomination was conceded and an effort was made to stop the current. But it was unavailing—it was Eaton's "lucky Friday." The vote stood:

COUNTIES	Eaton.	Meyer.	Tabor.	Moynahan.
Arapahoe	30		21	
Bent	3			
Boulder	14			
Chaffee	8	4		4
Costilla	8			
Conejos		4	2	1
Clear Creek		12		
Custer		11		
Delta	1			
Dolores	2			
Douglas	3		5	
Eagle	3			
Elbert	8			
El Paso	14		5	9
Fremont	2			
Garfield				
Gilpin	5		6	
Grand	1	2		
Gunnison		12		
Huerfano	1		1	
Hinsdale	3			
Jefferson	9			
Larimer	11			
Lake	4	6	24	1
Las Animas	9			
La Plata	2	5		
Mesa	6			
Montrose	2	1		
Ouray	1	6		
Park	1			
Pitkin		4		
Pueblo				
Rio Grande	16	2		
Routt	6	2		
Saguache	8	4		
San Miguel	4	6		
San Juan	6			
Summit	3			
Weld	9			
Total	200	85	74	9

Before the vote was announced Arapahoe, seeing it had "put its foot in it," tried to get out of the dilemma. There was kicking, and writhing, and howling, and attempts to have the vote reconsidered. The chairman, Mr. George T. Clark, refused to ask for a change of vote, however, and the chair announced the vote amidst the wildest excitement and enthusiasm. Jud Brush and the Weld and Larimer delegates were crazy with delight. Hats and canes and coats went up in the air, and nothing could be heard for several minutes.

Finally order was restored, when cries for Eaton arose.

A committee of three, consisting of Judge Felker, General Sopris and Jud Brush, was appointed to apprise Mr. Eaton of his nomination and to invite him to attend the convention at 8 o'clock, to which hour adjournment was had.

Evening Session.

Some few minutes after 8 o'clock the convention was again convened, after which the Glee club and band entertained the spectators with music.

Judge Felker announced that Mr. Eaton could not attend the convention at that time but would, at the proper time after the nominations had been made.

PETER W. BREEN NOMINATED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Nominations for lieutenant governor were then in order, and the roll of counties was called.

Mr. Boyd, of Jefferson, placed in nomination for lieutenant governor Mr. W. G. Smith, of Golden, the editor of the Golden Globe. His nominating speech was very brief. The nomination was seconded by all the counties of northern Colorado.

General McNeely, of Custer, in a neat speech, nominated Mr. Peter Breen. He promised that he would add to the strength of the ticket and would prove an ornament to it. Arapahoe, Gunnison, Las Animas, La Plata, Saguache, Chaffee, Costilla, Clear Creek, Rio Grande and other counties seconded the nomination.

Senator Stanger, of Arapahoe, moved that the nomination of Mr. Breen be made unanimous.

Mr. Fleming, of Lake, arose and said that despite the apparent majority in favor of Mr. Breen, he would place in nomination Mr. Tingley S. Wood, a gentleman admirably fitted for the place.

After a little discussion this was done, and Mr. Peter W. Breen, of Lake county, was nominated by acclamation.

FOR CONGRESS.

The next order of business was the nomination of a congressman for Colorado.

The roll was called and Mr. E. K. Stimson took the stage amidst great applause from his admirerers. He was called the gentleman from Ouray. He began his speech by alluding to the proud position occupied by Colorado, and then spoke of the fact that she is represented in the lower house of congress by only one gentleman. That man, he said, should be the brightest, the most honorable man that can be found. When a man is found who by his own efforts has won honor and fame; who has arisen in the world on other stock in trade than the proverbial silver spoon and a family name; whose life is daily held up as one worthy of emulation; when such a man is found he should be given the place to which he is fitted and which he would adorn. Such a man is

HON. G. G. SYMES,

of Denver. The name was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Stimson then gave a biographical sketch of his favorite, and drew a picture full of picturesque expressions and ornate words, the late rebellion being his subject. In it he brought up recollections that should endear Judge Symes to every old soldier, and he was frequently interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause. The speech was the best of the convention.

The nomination of Judge Symes was seconded by Fremont and Arapahoe.

Mr. H. V. A. Ferguson of Arapahoe here arose to place in nomination

HON. W. A. DECKER.

He made an effort to be satirical and tried to be humorous at the expense of Mr. Stimson and Judge Symes. His main appeal was on the score that Judge Symes had not aided the Arapahoe delegation in obtaining seats, while Judge Decker had been on their side.

Judge Frieauff, in a short speech, and in behalf of the majority of Lake county, seconded the nomination of Judge Symes.

The nomination of Mr. Symes was seconded by Gunnison.

The five-minute rule was applied to all "second" speeches.

Saguache, Pueblo, Boulder, Park, Chaffee, Costilla, La Plata, San Miguel—and Pitkin seconded the nomination of Judge Symes.

HOSEA TOWNSEND'S NOMINATION.

General McNeely, of Custer county, arose to nominate General Townsend of his county. First, the speaker called attention to the fact that there was a territory in Colorado south of the Divide. This convention so far had nominated two men, the governor and lieutenant governor, and both were residents of the northern portion of the state. The south should now be given a name on the ticket. Custer county, the only county south of the Divide that increased its republican majority two years ago, had a candidate for congress. He also, as the other two, was a soldier, and made for himself a glorious record. Since the war he has risen, and there is now no more talented gentleman in Colorado. The name of Mr. Townsend was received with great applause in the galleries as well as among the delegates.

Major A. V. Bohn, of Lake, in support of Mr. Townsend, made a good speech. Several of his sentences were witty and evoked repeated laughter and applause.

Senator Freeman, of Weld, Senator Eddy, of Summit, and representatives of other counties, seconded the nomination of General Townsend.

A stirring speech was made by Mr. Goudy, of Ouray, in favor of Judge Symes, after which the roll call was dispensed with, the rules suspended and the convention proceeded to ballot.

SYMES NOMINATED.

Upon motion the first ballot was made formal and resulted as follows:

Symes	183
Decker	19
Townsend	156

MR. SYMES SPEAKS.

Before the result of the ballot was announced by the chair, expert mathematicians had computed the result and a buzz of pleasure went around the hall. When finally the announcement was made the applause that went out was the most enthusiastic of the convention. There were loud cries for Judge Symes, and he being on the stage, he was made to speak, which he did gracefully.

He first expressed the opinion that he would be wanting in the most common instincts if he did not acknowledge that his heart was full to overflowing because of the great honor conferred upon him. He spoke of the high duties entrusted to him, and promised to fulfill them to the best of his ability. The nomination that had just been tendered him placed him at the head of the ticket on the stump, and he would be found at work from the present time until the ides of November. He would answer for it that the republican party in Colorado next November would be larger than ever.

Changing the subject, Mr. Symes said that he owed his nomination to the fact that he was attached to the tail of no faction—that he was entirely independent, and always would be. He will go to Washington not as the representative of some senatorial clique, but as the representative of the people of Colorado. He outlined his policy when elected, promising many good things and showing that he was conversant with the wants of the people. He finished with a most glowing tribute to the republican party and by expressing hopes for the future.

At the conclusion of the speech the nomination of Mr. Symes was made unanimous.

MELVIN EDWARDS.

The order of business called for the selection of a nominee for secretary of state. Nominating and seconding speeches were confined to three minutes and one minute each, respectively.

Judge J. L. Hodges of Lake nominated Andrew Sagendorf.

The nomination was seconded by El Paso, Pueblo, Hinsdale, Fremont and Clear Creek counties.

Senator Eddy, of Summit, placed in nomination Mr. Melvin Edwards, of Eagle, making a strong speech in aid of his nominee.

The nomination was seconded by several gentlemen, and the convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Sagendorf	122
Edwards	243

The nomination was made unanimous.

A motion to adjourn was lost, and the convention proceeded to the nomination of an attorney general.

A UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.

Mr. Johnson, of Gunnison, in a neat speech, nominated Mr. H. Thomas of Gunnison. The nomination was seconded by numerous counties. Mr. Thomas was elected unanimously under suspension of the roll-call.

A motion to adjourn was defeated and the convention proceeded to the selection of a nominee for state treasurer.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Mr. Eugene Wilder, of Boulder, was placed in nomination by Mr. Wyman. The nomination was seconded by several gentlemen.

Mr. Gullett, of Gunnison, nominated Mr. George R. Swallow, of Las Animas. This nomination was received with great favor, Mr. Stimson especially making a good speech in the gentleman's support.

Judge Felker moved that the rules be suspended and that Mr. Swallow be nominated by acclamation. This was done and Mr. Swallow was formally announced as the nominee for state treasurer.

Another motion to adjourn was lost.

STATE AUDITOR.

The order of business called for the selection of a nominee for state auditor.

Mr. H. A. Spruance, of Clear Creek, Mr. J. E. Cole, of Chaffee, and General J. J. Hefferman, of La Plata, were placed in nomination.

The first ballot resulted:

Spruance	142
Cole	72
Hefferman	164

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered. Before the roll call a motion to adjourn was made and carried. The convention will meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Candidates.

BENJ. H. EATON.

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison Eaton, candidate for governor, is one of the firm, strong, rugged characters which are the peculiar development of our western life, and the glory of our western pride. He is just fifty years of age and just half his life has been associated with the development of Colorado from a wilderness of howling and murderous savages to a commonwealth of glorious history and brilliant prospects.

Mr. Eaton is a barnacle—a Yeer. A farmer's son, an Ohio schoolmaster, a strong, strapping, fearless, hopeful young man of 25, he started, on the breaking out of the Pike's Peak excitement, to achieve a broader fortune than he was born to in the wild west. A farmer's boy, an Ohio schoolmaster, chafing under the narrow fortunes which the east holds out to those who enter the lists without capital or backing, he dropped the ferrule and forsook the plow, and gathering his little means together joined the fearless throng of adventurous spirits that were making for the new El Dorado, the little army of colonists, dauntless, hopeful, persistent, that founded a commonwealth in the desert and opened the treasure house of the nation in the towers of the mountains. He drove an ox train across the plains and drew up poor, ragged, foot-weary and penniless almost on the spot where yesterday he was presented by an admiring constituency for the proud position of governor of that state whose heroic baptism he attended, whose cradle he rocked, and whose glorious maturity he has the ambition to direct. It is an ambition worthy alike of the state and the man. We are a proud commonwealth, glorying in our past and grandly conscious of strength to meet the ambitious destiny of the future. To become the chief executive of a spirited and intelligent people is an ambition that no man need blush to acknowledge, and Mr. Eaton's record is worthy of his aspirations. He is to-day the richest and most extensive farmer in Colorado, cultivating 17,000 acres of land which he has rescued from the desert wastes. He is worth half a million of money, and every cent of it has been made in the line of developing the resources of Colorado, and is invested within its borders. One of the first prospectors of California gulch, there has never been a time since 1859 when Mr. Eaton has not been directly interested in the development of the mineral as well as the agricultural resources of the state. He is at present the chief owner of the famous Smuggler mine in Boulder county. He has several times represented his district in the state legislature, and in a sober solid way has always exerted a strong and healthy influence on public affairs. Though not perhaps a man of brilliant parts, he possesses a firm, strong character and a spotless name that has earned for him among his neighbors the title of Honest Old Ben. He has in the village of Gurley one of the most beautiful homes in the state, and his hearth is surrounded by a fine wife and a family of beautiful and interesting children.

GEORGE G. SYMES.

The Hon. George G. Symes, the candidate for member of congress, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1840, but when he was 13 years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, where they followed the occupation of farming, and gave their son the advantage of a fair education.

In 1861 young Symes shouldered the gun of a private soldier in the Second Wisconsin regiment and served in the army of the Potomac till December of that year, receiving a wound at the first battle of Bull Run. In May, 1862, he was appointed adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin regiment, in which rank he served till the close of the Vicksburg campaign in 1863, when he was promoted to a captaincy and served in the Atlanta campaign till he was dangerously wounded in the battle before that city and compelled to retire for a time; but when sufficiently recovered to take the field again he was made colonel of the Forty fourth Wisconsin and commanded that regiment in the battle of Nashville, and toward the close of the war was placed in charge of the fort of Paducah, Ky., and commanded the cavalry expeditions that were necessary to rid western Kentucky and Tennessee of bushwhackers and guerillas. The war over, Colonel Symes was mustered out of service at Madison, Wis., and at once returned to Paducah to practice law, having been admitted to the Wisconsin bar just before he entered the army. In 1867 he received the republican nomination for congress in the Paducah district, but though apparently elected, the seat was contested and he never got it.

He was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Grant in 1868 and was presidential elector in the First Kentucky district that year and stumped the state for the republican ticket. In the following year he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Montana, the duties of which office he discharged with distinguished ability for two years, when he resigned to engage in practice.

In 1874 Judge Symes came to Denver and has since practiced his profession with prominent success before the bench of Colorado. He has made a specialty of mining litigation and has been engaged on one side or the other of most of the important cases that have been tried in Colorado within the last ten years. His success may be judged by the fact that for many years his professional income ranged from $60,000 to $70,000 a year, and has never been less than $25,000 a year since he has been in Colorado.

Judge Symes ranks among the best mining lawyers in the United States. His manner is blunt, but no one has ever said his heart was cold or selfish. On the contrary, though he displeases many who meet him only for a few minutes, he enjoys to a very remarkable degree the happy faculty of attaching men, and particularly young men, to himself. Judge Symes is not a professional accident, and he will not be a political accident. If Colorado sends him to congress there is every reason to believe that his strong, dominant and persistent character will make him more than the representative of this state—one of the central characters of the house, the representative of the whole west. One thing is certain—his character and his rigid business habits guarantee it—he will attend to the public business, and look out for the interests of his constituents.

MELVIN EDWARDS.

Melvin Edwards, the nominee for secretary of state, was born October 20, 1852, at Erie, Pa. His father was engaged in farming in the vicinity of that place. He attended the district school at his home and in 1865 in company with his parents he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and attended the Lawrence University until 1870, when he went into business at Milwaukee. He continued in business in that city until the year 1874 when he removed to Colorado. He located at Denver and was engaged in business there until 1879, in which year he removed to Red Cliff and went into business there. He was nominated for secretary of state by the republican state convention of 1882 and elected by a majority of 4,600 over his opponent. This majority was the largest received by any candidate on the republican state ticket.

G. R. SWALLOW.

Colonel George R. Swallow, who was nominated for state treasurer, was born in Green county, Illinois, in 1839, and is therefore now 45 years of age.

In 1861 he enlisted in Harris' famous Seventh Indiana battery and was made junior second lieutenant. On the march to Shiloh the captain of the company resigned and Swallow was promoted to his place, and led his battery gallantly into that battle and at the siege of Corinth and the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga.

His modest bravery was so marked in those engagements as to attract special attention, and he was specially recommended by General Baird, now of Sheridan's staff, for promotion, and was given command of three batteries. Just as Sherman's army started on the Atlanta campaign Swallow was promoted to the rank of major of the Tenth Indiana cavalry and sent to join his regiment at Nashville, to protect Sherman's rear. At the battle of Nashville he commanded the regiment and was soon after made its colonel, with which rank he was mustered out of the service in 1865.

Returning from the war, Colonel Swallow engaged in banking at Jerseyville, Illinois, where he remained till 1872. In 1873 he came to Colorado and founded the banking house of Swallow & Tenney, at Trinidad, which in 1875 was changed to the First National bank of that place, and Colonel Swallow became its cashier. He was the first banker in Colorado south of the Arkansas river and for eleven years he has done an extensive business throughout the southern part of the state. He is very popular with the Mexican people, as was plainly indicated by his receiving the solid support of Huerfano county against the opposition of Fred Walsen, who counted on having it solid for Governor Meyer.

Colonel Swallow's private character is marked by gentle and modest traits that unfit him for the wild arena of politics, but yet it seems that he has the faculty of attracting people toward him and attaching them to him in a remarkable degree. He is a man of spotless private and financial character, and will unquestionably be strongly supported for the position he seeks and for which his abilities and his experience so amply qualify him.

T. H. THOMAS.

Thomas H. Thomas, the nominee for the office of attorney general, was born in 1842, in Bracken county, Kentucky, of Catholic parentage, who followed the occupation of vineyardists and farmers. Mr. Thomas received his education at the Augusta college, Ky., and was graduated at the age of 19 when he went to New York City and found employment as a clerk for one year; then returning to the west he settled down and studied law at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He began the practice of his profession the same year in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1880 when he came to Gunnison.

Mr. Thomas has always taken an active interest in the local politics of Gunnison county, and last year was chairman of the central committee. He is the twin brother of Judge Thornton H. Thomas, and the two brothers are so much alike that even their most intimate acquaintances often find it difficult to distinguish them apart. Both brothers have practiced law together in Gunnison ever since they have been in Colorado and both enjoy a high standing before the bar of the state.

He is a man of most exemplary Christian character and a Presbyterian in faith. He was married in 1883 to Miss Emma Fairchilds of California.

In the recent contest in Gunnison county as to which of her sons should be presented on the state ticket, he was the rival of John H. Fessler, Mr. M. H. Gray and Mr. Victor A. Wilder, who sought the position of state treasurer. He was unanimously endorsed in the county convention for the office of attorney general, and will doubtless receive strong support from the western counties.

Labor vs. Capital.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—The relations of manufacturers and laborers in this city have reached such a condition that the board of trade have taken steps to secure conciliation. Its efforts so far have been fruitless. To day its committee had a conference with the mayor on the subject in the course of which the latter said it was impossible with the inadequate force at his command to concede the requests of manufacturers and furnish guards to accompany workmen to and from their shops. He had given orders to the police to disperse men gathering in crowds near the shops where non-union men were at work. To a suggestion that he employ special police the mayor answered that the regular police had not been paid. He would not employ special police while that condition continues.

Wisconsin Floods.

CHIPPEWA, September 12.—The water has fallen about six feet in the past twenty-four hours. From the city side fifteen buildings have been carried away and from the south side twenty. The city will immediately commence constructing. Bridges through the country with hardly an exception have been carried away. The loss will not be less than one million.

The Hangman's Work.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—Benjamin Johnson, colored, was hanged this morning for complicity with Allen Ingalls for the murder of Beverly Taylor and wife and little girl near Avondale last February. The bodies of the victims of that crime were immediately brought by Ingalls and Johnson to the Ohio Medical college and the murderers received $15 for the subjects. A week afterwards the bodies were found in the college and Ingalls and Johnson were arrested. The atrocity of this crime, together with the action of the jury in fixing the grade of William Berner's crime as manslaughter when it was a clear case of murder in the first degree, was the potent cause leading to the late riot. Johnson was attended the last 15 minutes in his cell by Dr. Joyce Alden. The sheriff read the warrant a few minutes before to Johnson listened with a wild look and said nothing. He knelt on the scaffold during a very brief prayer and then made a short speech declaring his innocence and saying he was prepared to die. Death was almost instantaneous. The execution took place in the jail yard, the scaffold being screened by canvas.

Maine's Majority.

LEWISTON, September 12.—Chairman Wing, of the republican state committee, has sent a telegram to Hon. B. F. Jones, chairman of the national republican committee, of which the following is an abstract: Four hundred and sixty towns and plantations in Maine give Robie 78,642, Redman 58,452, scattering 3,637, a republican majority of 16,592, plurality 20,230.

A Welcome Cold Wave.

NEW YORK, September 12.—At 3 this afternoon the thermometer was 14° lower than yesterday. Patrick Gallagher and John Dee died at the hospital to-day from the effects of the heat yesterday.

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REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
G. W. ELTERIDGE,
JOHN CUBE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
RUSSELL GATES.

Harmony will come after the convention

The News is selling out of Mayer. It launched too early.

How would Hamill Pitkin and Mayer do for the electoral ticket?

The Tribune Republican has shown great enterprise in getting its paper here, and it is appreciated by the delegates.

Uncle "Ben Eaton" will carry this county by a larger majority than any candidate in the field. El Paso will give him not less than 1,000 majority.

"Combination" delegates are not much in the way of harmony. They were all right until they beat the Hill Arapahoe delegation. But after that the clash of interest began and revived the "this no longer exists."

Most of our leaders were assured that the Routt delegation was not for Tabor. Look at the ballots. This delegation is largely for Teller and its Routt ticket for the legislature is composed largely of Teller men.

The republicans of this city are unchanged in their opinion of the effort to steal the county convention from the majority. The action of the state convention was a source of strength and the determination is stronger than ever to elect our county ticket.

Mr. Segendorf's defeat is a great disappointment to his friends. The delegation tried to nominate him, but it did not hold the strength that he should have had. The Monnahan strength at least should have been his, and also a good share of the Arapahoe delegation.

Arapahoe did not intend to nominate Eaton. And after his nomination was assured she asked that the announcement be delayed until she could poll her vote. But it was found impossible to defeat Eaton. It was then said that the delay was asked for to secure a unanimous vote for Eaton. But there are so many lies in the Eaton party.

The attempt of the leaders in the Arapahoe delegation to knife Symes was not a success. An attempt was made to announce the vote for Symes as seven but a friend of Symes insisted on a count and the seven was raised to twenty twos. This saved the day. The two strongest men on the ticket nominated yesterday the Arapahoe delegation tried to defeat.

The convention adjourned without nominating the candidate for auditor. The adjournment was made by the friends of Mr. Sprunce, of Clear Creek, who saw that General Heffernan would be nominated on the next ballot. The adjournment will not mend the situation. The southwest has no name on the ticket, and this fact will probably make the nomination of Heffernan absolutely certain.

The defeated candidate for governor that is in the best shape is Lieut. Governor Meyer. He held his strength solid from the beginning. It was evident from the vote that he did little trading. No one was around last night scolding Meyer or his men for selling them out. They did what they promised. This can hardly be said of any other candidate before the convention. He was defeated, but retires from the combat with the respect of the convention. His defeat was much more honorable than the victories that some men won.

Tabor was sold out and he knows it. The Teller Routt Chaffee combination men pulled him on the back and got his money to carry combination delegations to the state convention. Many of these delegations never voted for him and others went back on him as soon as there was an excuse for it. The simple fact is a sort of a political bunko gang "worked him" and after getting his money from him left him. This was more disgraceful than to have been honest and loyal in sticking to him. They are now "working" him for more money to elect certain legislative tickets on the ground that he will be their second choice for the U. S. senate.

The ticket nominated yesterday is on the whole very good. Eaton, Symes and Swallow are as good men as could be nominated. As we supported all of them before the convention, it is unnecessary to add more. They are clean, respectable men, amply able to fill the positions they aspire to. Their records will bear examination. It is unfortunate that Tingley S. Wood did not receive the nomination for lieutenant governor from Lake. Lake may have deserved something on the ticket, but she should have selected a man better able to fill the office. But the ticket generally is strong and clean and will command the support of the best elements in the party. There will be no excuse for bolting it as a whole or failing to support it loyally.

It is hardly worth while concealing the fact that there is a great want of harmony in the convention. The admission of the Routt delegation from Arapahoe was the result of a great many trades. Promises were broken on every hand and the delegation divided in itself. About two thirds of those voting for this delegation have been disappointed with their action. The Routt delegation traded itself in and then did not deliver the promised goods. The victory was great in getting into the convention but it hardly compensates for the bitter feeling its presence has caused. No convention has ever been held in this state where so many trades were made, so many pledges broken and so much hard feeling stirred up. Monnahan and Townsend were the leaders and while [illegible] Eaton and Symes was accidental. Arapahoe united to defeat both.

As we have said before there was a good deal of lying done here before our primaries. The Teller Campbell party were charged with favoring the admission of the Routt delegation. We saw that this delegation was for Tabor and in this way they would help Tabor. We never claimed that they would vote directly for Tabor, but that they would help him in getting the Arapahoe vote. They did not deny that they were for the Routt delegation, but denied it was for Tabor. We ask our readers who heard these statements to examine the ballots, beginning with 43 votes for Tabor on the first ballot and running as high as 50. We were told that J. S. Brown, Peter Winne, and others would never vote for Tabor, but they did. They voted for Tabor because there was a pledge to support him with the delegation. This we have always asserted and it is now proven. But even these lies did not carry the day, and a returning board came to the rescue.

The following is a skeleton of the Routt case:

First—It is claimed that the Routt men carried the city, though the returns of the boards were not accepted as honest, fair counts.

Second—It is claimed that the Hill men undertook to gain control of the convention through a returning board by getting up contests and thus issuing credentials to only 75 Routt men and 50 Hill men.

Third—The Routt men claimed that the men who were elected delegates by the returns of the judges were entitled to seats in the convention, even if they did not receive credentials from the precinct committee or legal canvassing board.

Fourth—That irregularities in the county convention did not count because it was an effort of the majority to rule and therefore in the interest of justice.

This is just the case of El Paso county except that our case is much stronger and clearer. We will give it so that it may be compared point by point with the Arapahoe case.

First—We know we carried the city and everyone acquiesced in it. Everyone admitted the count was fair and honest. This was not true in Arapahoe and hence it is a much clearer case for El Paso.

Second—The Campbell men tried to control the convention by getting up contests and throwing out the city vote. This reduced our majority in the county from 33 to 26, to a minority of 13 to 28. It was not absolutely evident that the contests were a trick to gain control of the Arapahoe county convention. But they were here. There was no ground for a contest in the First and Fourth wards and not an affidavit showed this.

Third—We made the same claim. It was stronger with us because the count was accepted by all as correct. It is also stronger because there is no definite rule here about the credentials while under the primary law it is specified the credentials are to come from the canvassing board.

Fourth—Our irregularities were far less revolutionary and less to be condemned.

The writer asked a delegate from Arapahoe why he voted against El Paso under these circumstances. He said the reason was "politics." He was then asked if he pretended it was done in the interest of fairness and justice. He said certainly not. This is the opinion of the whole convention. It was admitted we had the rights, but our properly elected delegation was not in the trading combination in the state convention and hence we were thrown out. But it can be said there are principles of justice that the people recognize if conventions don't. To them we will appeal.

PRACTICAL PUSHING.

How it is Proposed to Settle and Make Profitable Large Sections of Country Now Unprofitable.

Every year witnesses an increase in the volume of emigration westward, and thousands upon thousands of sturdy men and women have gone on through a territory vastly superior to that in which they finally located, with no more care or observation en route than if in balloons and sailing through clouds. They have gone on and on, often far beyond available markets, and out into the wild lands with no company other than their own frequently homeless selves. Others will follow, and the throng will not perceptibly lessen for years to come. Meantime not a few of those already settled are anything but satisfied—the rigors of a severe climate, the frequence of terrific storms, long hauls to market and other disadvantages naturally creating desires to get back into a country where these things do not operate against general prosperity. At no time possibly have matters appeared in more propitious shape for eastern lines to enter into emigration measures than now, and, as usual, the Baltimore & Ohio takes the initiative. The corporation has among its principal stockholders and officials energetic and far seeing men who, realizing the importance of the situation, have associated themselves in the organization of an emigration company with other gentlemen of undoubted prominence in business circles whose success in great commercial undertakings stands as the strongest possible guarantee of the future of the new enterprise. It has already been incorporated under the laws of the state of Maryland, and with a capital stock of one million dollars the "Baltimore & Ohio Emigration Company" will be in a grand position not only to advance its own interests but those of the railroad company and the states through which it runs. The board of directors is a strong one indeed, comprising Mr. John W. Garrett, Mr. Robert Garrett and Mr. Samuel Spencer, president, vice president and 2d vice president respectively of the B. & O. R. R.; ex United States Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, president W. Va. Central & Pittsburg R. R.; T. Harrison Garrett, the well known banker, of Baltimore, Mr. William F. Burns president Eutaw Savings bank of Baltimore, and Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, mayor of Baltimore. The objects of the company are many and of the most practical character, to wit:

To induce increased immigration to the south-west, particularly, along the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio company, and country tributary thereto, to which end, to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, the control of lands now substantially in the wilderness and difficult of disposal at remunerative prices. To market, work, lot, lease, settle, improve and cultivate, or otherwise dispose of lands and settlements in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, or elsewhere in the United States, and generally to develop the resources of such lands by building, planting, clearing and otherwise dealing with the same. To stock such lands, and to breed, graze, fatten and deal in cattle, horses, sheep and produce. To buy, or otherwise acquire and make, provide and carry in use and work railways, tramways, roads and other works which may be deemed expedient for the purposes of this company, and to contribute to the cost of making the [illegible]. To receive and take money on deposit, at interest or otherwise, on the guarantee of this company, or otherwise, to raise money in such manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of bonds and debentures charged upon all or any of the company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital, to make, accept, indorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments. To purchase, or otherwise acquire and undertake, all or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company. To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any person or company carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit this company; or to take, or otherwise acquire, and hold, shares, stocks or debentures in any such company. To co-operate with any other company having objects wholly or in part similar to those of this company. To sell, lease, mortgage or dispose of the undertaking of this company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as this company may select, and, in particular, for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects wholly or in part similar to those of this company. To invest the capital of the company for any of the purposes aforesaid, and in developing and improving or adding to the value of, the lands or other property from time to time acquired by the company, and to make, maintain and use such works as the company may think necessary or expedient for any of the purposes aforesaid. To acquire by grant, purchase or otherwise, concessions of any rights, property or privileges from any government (state, territorial or municipal), and to perform and fulfill the terms and conditions thereof. To do all such things as the company may think incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects or all of them, or to the conversion or disposition of any security or property held by the company.

Representing, as this company does large ocean and land transportation interests, and having by reason of their extensive European agencies and corporate organizations, unequalled facilities for selecting, transporting and locating the very best class of immigrants from France, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, etc., and such as, from their previous habits, education and pursuits would be best qualified for settlers in the states named, it is the desire to submit to the owners of lands contiguous to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad system propositions looking to a land pool, which must not aggregate less than 60,000 acres, the interest of each to depend upon the value of the acreage put in. In order that the interests of the different parties may be equalized and determined, the lands pooled shall be surveyed into tracts of twenty-five acres or more, with reference to a proper distribution of water, timber and cultivable lands, and shall be valued by a disinterested board of appraisers, consisting of not less than three persons competent in such matters, and entirely independent of, and unconnected with the interests involved to be nominated by those joining in this plan, and the pooled interests of each land-owner shall be based upon by this valuation. Certificates of this interest will be issued to the several owners in change for the lands which will be placed in the hands of a trust company, or trustees mutually selected. So soon as the trustees are in possession of these lands can pass title for any tract that may be sold. The Baltimore & Ohio Immigration company will proceed, with the aid of the foreign [illegible] associated with it and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, to secure the most thrifty and desirable immigrants, and such as are best adapted to the peculiarities of climate and soil of the tracts to be settled, and transport and locate them upon such lands within a reasonable period and without expense to the land owners. In order to secure the best kind of immigrants, provision will be made for furnishing houses, tools, cattle, etc., to the immigrants to settles on said lands, upon reasonable terms, so as to enable them to make a good start.

This is a sketch of a plan which, it is believed, will readily commend itself to favorable consideration. It needs no argument to show, if carried out, the great advantages which will result to all concerned, particularly to those who own large tracts of land now substantially in the wilderness and difficult of disposal at remunerative prices. Under the programme proposed such lands can be sold, populated and improved without trouble or expense to their owners other than the appropriation of 25 per cent. of the net proceeds, which, it is believed would be almost immediately more than covered by the enhanced value of such adjacent tracts as they might reserve for private disposition. The history of settlements in the west and northwest shows that where land companies with sufficient resources have been properly managed under well ordered systems, the result almost invariably has been large profits and benefits, to all concerned. While the conditions under which settlement must be made in the above named states are essentially different from those encountered by colonization societies in the west, it is believed that the proposed plan can be started under such favorable auspices as will insure equally favorable results.

Are the Germans a Religious People?

Temple Bar

Are the Germans a religious people? What do we mean by religion and how are we to test it? Do we mean a punctual performance of outward forms of devotion and a definite scheme of theology? In that case I fear I must say that the generality of the people are deficient. But if we mean a childlike dependence on the heavenly father, whom they call "der liebe Gott," a loving, simple trust in "das Christkindlein," a straightforward endeavor to live according to their conception of plain, daily duty, then I should say the average German is a religious being. We hear much of infidelity, and among ministers of religion (especially the Calvanistic or Reform iric clergy) and in university cliques it is frightfully common, but among the mass of the people, including the army, I should say indifference rather than rationalism is the prevailing danger. Many circumstances have tended to make the people, especially the Protestants, careless of religious observances. The prayers circulated are too often formal, elaborate addresses to an abstract deity which do not touch the warm hearts of a simple people, the average preaching, even when untainted by rationalism, is dry and hard, decidedly inferior to the sermons to be heard in Presbyterian places of worship in Scotland, where large congregations of hard-headed half splitting, but keenly interested men and women are attracted weekly by the prospect of an intellectual and critical exercise clear to an intelligent and critical audience. The one part of the service which speaks to the hearts of—the German people is the singing. This lifts them out of the visible into communion with the unseen. I think one can hear a large body of voices rolling out some grand chorale and watch how familiar are the words of Klopstock's or Paul Gerhardt's hymns without feeling that warm words of personal devotion do find a ready response. There is a large body of so called Pietists, but they belong chiefly to the middle class and by their rigid withdrawal from ordinary social intercourse have no great effect on the mass of the people. Then many really religious people shrink from attendance at churches where Socialism is openly preached. In one town where the Stadt Pfarrer is rationalistic the English chaplain lends his church once a month for an Evangelisch-Lutherisch service, and this is always crowded. The usual hour for the Sunday service precludes the working classes, the women at any rate, from frequent attendance. Morning service is usually at 10 and the afternoon service consists of Christenlehre or catechising, which does not attract grown up people. Preparation for confirmation is carried out most carefully, the usual course of preparatory instruction lasts two years and it is quite a matter of course among the Lutherans that all who have been confirmed should make their first communion. One day in the year is strictly and religiously observed by Germans of all denominations and that is "Allgemeiner Bus- und Bettag." This Kemptaffer [illegible] in solemn procession to the country to lay flowers on the graves of their dear departed. Observing this day no less carefully, they then stand by the graves of their friends and pray a "Vater unser." Possibly the fine sentiment in this observance touches them more than the divine, but it is not true of us all, that in many ways God "draws us with the cords of a man."

Venetian Women

Blackwood's Magazine

The poor women, who are the only examples of the sex generally visible, are on the whole inferior to the men in good looks. For one thing, their dress is the most unbecoming possible. A large shawl, generally woolen and very often dingy, covers them almost from head to foot, concealing every possible charm of figure under the long shapeless wrap which is never put on coquettishly, as in France, or drawn over the elbows but allowed to hang in a straight line, the arms concealed under it, the hands only appearing now and then to fumble it about the neck. The feet are dressed in white stockings (also not invariably clean) and shoes without any heels in which it must be a work of extreme difficulty to shuffle about, and last, and worst of all, there seems to exist a popular prejudice against combing the hair, which is generally abundant, and always narrowed, but which hangs about their brows in oily locks—a will exaggeration of the fringe of modern fashion. This is all the greater pity, inasfortune that the hair itself is often beautiful, and that its wild condition does great wrong to a pretty little fresh countenance underneath, which does not possess the fine and picturesque outline which half justifies a picturesque disorder, but is of the class which requires and rewards tidiness and care. The occasional vision of a higher beauty here and there is not much more common in Venice than in other places. In Torcello by the wild and lonely desert which was once a busier Venice, are one or two pale lovely young women of a higher type, and the lace girls of Burano, bending, over their endless work have a considerable amount of beauty among them.

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Colorado Springs, August 5, 1884. h-5-6w

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m-10-1y

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Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., August 27th, 1884.

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Administrator of the Estate of Sarah D. Storrs, deceased. h-2-1d

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WHEELING INTO LINE.

Tammany Explains Its Reason for Opposing Cleveland at Chicago

And Now Promises Its Support for the Party's Sake.

Grady Opposes this Policy in a Well-Received Speech.

NEW YORK, September 13.—An hour before the doors to Tammany hall were opened this evening a great crowd assembled to go into the meeting of Tammany general committee, where it was to be decided whether or not the organization would endorse Cleveland and Hendricks. When entrance was obtained the committee took seats on the main floor. Very few prominent members were absent. When John Kelly took his seat directly in front of the platform the enormous crowd cheered again and again. When quiet had been restored Kelly said that owing to the illness of Sidney P. Nichols, chairman, and the necessary absence of the vice president the duty fell on Senator Foster of the 24th district to preside. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting General F. B. Spinola chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the committee on organization to draft an address to the people, made his report. The address was read and is as follows:

To the democratic republican general committee of the city and county of New York:

The sub committee to whom was referred the matter of preparing and submitting an address by the resolution of the committee on organization at its meeting, Monday, September the 8th instant, respectfully submit the following report:

TAMMANY HALL, New York, Sept. 12, '84.

To the democracy of the United States:

The democratic republican organization of Tammany hall is the oldest political body in the United States. Its existence under another name antedates the establishment of our present form of government. Its members took an active part in the election of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and their democratic successors, candidates of the party nominated in congressional caucuses and national conventions. It has seen the birth, continuance and sudden and premature death of all the parties to which the infancy of politics or the necessity of occasion has given rise, from the adoption of the federal constitution down to the present day. During all these years it has never swerved in its allegiance to party nor faltered in its support of candidates nominated and principles enunciated from the platform of the national democratic conventions and in but one instance in all its history did it oppose the action of the party or its nominee in the state, and that only after due notice was given in response to nature's first law when the existence of our organization was threatened and the personal and political rights of our constituents assailed. In the truth of this statement we invite the severest scrutiny of impartial history. The principles of democracy announced by Jefferson have been uniformly followed and in their defense Tammany has not hesitated to criticize and condemn its public officials when in its judgment they were violating those principles and their professions of democratic faith made before the election to place and power. At times measures of great interest to the people have originated with us and have been carried to successful adoption by the democratic party in the nation. It was by our constant iteration and discussion that public attention was called to the corrupt course of the republican party in squandering the public domain by which over 196,000,000 acres of public lands were given to railroad and other corporations. Tariff agitation by us resulted in drawing attention to the necessity of such reduction of duties as would provide means sufficient for the requirements of the government and at the same time afford incidental protection necessary to American labor. We have advocated at all times reduction taxation, municipal, state and federal, in order that the burdens of the people should be lessened. Home rule and local self government have always been the cardinal principles of the democracy in Tammany hall. We have differed with the executive on the application of these important principles of government, because in our judgment the truest democracy is where the least possible, consistent with the proper execution of the law, is taken from the people and lodged with their representatives. We have at all times opposed the centralization of power as dangerous to our republican institutions and have not hesitated to condemn the unnecessary, unjust and undemocratic interference of the state legislature and the executive in our municipal affairs. Our opposition to the abridgment of this power of the aldermen of our city would have been just as determined had the common council been as strongly republican as it was democratic. No alleged representative public meeting presided over by a republican advocating the passage of this or other undemocratic measures under the deluding cry of reform could blind us to the true intent and object of such legislation. We championed the cause of anti monopoly in '81 and the ensuing campaign of '82 that resulted in the triumphant election of the present government of the state. It is true dissensions among our adversaries, the republicans, had much to do with the great majority which he received, but the intense feeling in the breasts of thousands of working men against the republican party for its corruption and monopolistic legislation caused thousands of these voters to rally themselves with the democratic party, thereby protesting against such legislation. It is no exaggeration to say it seemed to them that the drift of existing laws was tending to debase rather than elevate labor, that the whole engineery of the government was being used to foster the interests of employes and capitalists at the expense of the toiling millions. That these opinions were founded on substantial and unconvertible grounds and were not the emanations of the minds of dreaming demagogues who sought to dupe their ignorant but confiding followers can did observers must admit. In a neighboring republican state the right of the people to peaceably assemble was invaded and the militia of the commonwealth was tyrannically used to enforce the reasonable demands of capital. The president of the country generally opposed labor strikes but no harsh criticism appeared against the capitalists and corporations who closed their factories against working men and operatives on the plea of "overproduction," so that the returns of capital might not be diminished. In this condition of affairs wage earners were slaves to the democratic party, and they willingly cast their lot with it. They expected to receive the reward for their confidence and their labor in such legislation as would ameliorate their condition. The people of this city demanded that the elevated road corporations should be compelled to give legitimate returns for capital invested in the valuable franchise which was conferred on them by the city and state. After a prolonged struggle with all the influences that capital can employ labor secured a victory but it fell far—only to be—thwarted by a veto in the executive chamber. They sought the adoption of a law which would at once prevent convict authorities of the state from contracting criminal labor so as to bring it in competition with honest industry. The measure passed the assembly but was defeated in the senate by an unholy combination of republicans and democrats who ignored the pledges made in their party platform. By the efforts of the Tammany organization and one of its senators an act was passed and signed by the governor to submit the question of the contract system in state prisons to the voters. When the people sustained the measure by a majority of 130,000 votes, notwithstanding hundreds of thousands of ballots against the proposition were secretly distributed by party managers and members of the democratic state central committee in order to defeat this democratic measure. A bill limiting the hours of labor of car drivers and conductors passed the legislature. It was met with the executive veto and killed, thereby continuing the hardships of an honest, overworked body of men. The laborers and mechanics of the state sought to protect themselves from loss at the hands of dishonest contractors and employers, and caused to be passed an act by the legislature giving the lien of the mechanic and laborer priority over all others. This also suffered the same fate. We might add and enumerate other instances, but we have shown sufficient to have warrant on our part for the opposition to the nominee of the democratic party that we made at Chicago. Being an integral portion of the great democratic party, we have always in a manly way the delegates exercised the right to advocate men whom we knew could be trusted by the people or oppose the nomination of those who were unfit, and it was in exercise of this right and the conscious discharge of duty that we took opposition at Chicago to advise against the nomination which was made by the national convention. Our opposition was without personal feeling, and arose from our intimate knowledge of the sentiments of the toiling masses as to the course of Governor Cleveland in reference to their labor bills. The most charitable view to take of his course is that he was ignorant and unenlightened concerning the nature and working of the laws, which would have occasioned so much real benefit to the working men and could not have resulted in loss to the employer. We do not impugn the governor's motives or the views which he has expressed on these subjects. They doubtless were conscientiously considered in the discharge of his official obligations and duties. We simply expressed our knowledge of the antagonism against him which existed in the minds of the working men who compose the bulk of the democratic voters of the state of New York. That the expression of our idea as to the policy of nominating as a candidate for the presidency a man against whom there was so much opposition was correct and justified by existing circumstances, let the occurrences which have transpired since the adjournment of the national convention determine. It was apparent however that the majority of the delegates were not of our way of thinking. The most conscientious were actuated no doubt by the record of his election as governor of the state of New York, and without reflection and sufficient information deemed it the party's duty to nominate a man who was elected to the highest office of the state by the phenomenal majority of 192,854. The prejudiced were probably governed by the antipathy that existed unreasonably against members of the Tammany hall organization. That unwarrantable prejudice existed must be admitted, and that it still exists, even among men who in other respects are open to convictions, is equally true. Whence comes it?

The address then proceeds to a defense of the integrity of the organization, arguing that the odium of Tammany hall in ring times should not attach to the present management, that the existing organization dates back to 1871 and the corruptions of the ring preceded that date.

The address continuing reviews the history of Tammany regarding the charge of conspiracy against Tilden and Hendricks in '76. Figures are given to show their election was due to the vote of New York city, and that the only organization of importance in the city at the time was Tammany, and to its efforts was due the large democratic vote. Its protest was later recorded against the electoral commission fraud. The charge of the defeat of Hancock in '80 is considered, and it is asserted that Tammany worked for his nomination and continued to labor for him up the close of the polls, with the result that in the city, where Tammany's chief vote and influence lay, Hancock's increase over Tilden was five times as much as the rest of the state, many of the rural counties showing a loss as compared with '76.

Continuing, the address says: At Chicago we presented our arguments and were debarred the right to speak except by consent of delegates from other states and were prohibited under the democratic unit rule for casting our ballots for the candidates of our choice. We failed not in our duties to our constituents who sent us nor to the party whose representatives we were, and if any mistake has been made it is not of our doing and cannot be charged to us. The candidates of the democratic party having been nominated in the national convention, following the uniform and unbroken record of our organization we acquiesce in the will of the majority of the representatives of the party, although we believe that will to be unwisely expressed. There is but one alternative left us, to sever our connection with the democratic party. This we can not and will not do. In justice to our constituents and judgment we cannot pursue that course. We believe time will disconnect the great democratic party from the leadership of men who have used their power unwisely and detrimentally to its success. We acquiesce in, although protesting the unwise and injudicious course which they pursue. Mistakes of men can't blind us to the beauties and immortal principles of the democratic party and for the perpetuation of these principles our organization was established. Its founders protested against monarchial tendencies of the federalists and we oppose the same centralization of power in the republican party to day. We believe in the retention of all constitutional safeguards. They would destroy them and resort to all kinds of profligate expenditure and corruption, maintaining an overflowing treasury by unjust taxation wrung from the people. We advocate the retention of the public domain for actual settlers. The present republican senate prevented the forfeiture of land grants to railroads declared in a resolution passed by the present democratic house of representatives, by which nearly forty millions acres of lands granted to railroads were to be returned to the public domain for non fulfillment of contract. Under the democratic party the citizen is protected at home and abroad and the speedy release of Marion Lorenzo is an instance showing, with what celerity the protection of the United States was thrown around an American citizen under this democratic administration, and a secretary of state like Wm. F. Murcy was enabled, under the doubling and trebling policy of the republican secretary of state James G. Blaine during the presidency of Garfield in allowing McSweeny and other adopted citizens of the United States to languish without no charge was alleged or proven to linger for months in a British dungeon. We believe in the democratic party in its immortal principles for reasons herein set forth. We recommend this organization to support the nominees of the democratic party for president and vice president made at Chicago on Friday, July 10, 1884 and submit for its consideration and adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved—That we the democratic republican general committee of the city and county of New York in Tammany hall assembled, hereby ratify and endorse the nominations by the national democratic convention held in Chicago July 10, '84, for president Grover Cleveland of New York for vice president Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana and hereby pledge ourselves to the earnest and cordial support of the candidates so nominated.

Applause and hisses greeted the reading of the address. For some time it was doubtful which prevailed, but finally the cheers had the best of it. In moving the adoption of the address General Spinola said the mere wheeling into line of Tammany hall would not secure the election of the Chicago candidates. The democrats of the whole country must also wheel into line. It was possible even at this late date to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. When General Spinola sat down ex Senator Thomas F. Grady demanded recognition of the chair. Grady was cheered even more than Kelly had been earlier. The chairman pounded the table for quite a time in vain, the crowd would not become quiet. During the uproar Grady took a position on the platform next to the chair. He was at last permitted to proceed. After his first sentence he was again loudly applauded and rounds of applause punctuated his entire speech.

He reviewed the whole political career of Cleveland and quoted freely from the columns of the Times and Herald in the past in support of the part he (Grady) had now taken. In the course of his speech Grady said: "Neither in the nomination of the ticket nor in the methods by which it was brought about is there the slightest claim upon the great body of democratic voters for its support. The great majority of delegates to the convention who named Cleveland as their first choice represented republican constituencies. The number of delegates who openly and earnestly opposed his nomination were recorded in spite of all their protests favorable to his candidacy. Every influence that could be employed or engineered by the monopolists who have secured control of the party management was exerted to make him the candidate, and as you well know, delegates who left their homes loud in their professions hostile to his candidacy as inviting certain defeat to the party, gave evidence soon after their arrival at Chicago of a change in heart which only the most simple and charitable have ascribed to pure and worthy motives. The expressed design of the men who urged his nomination was to conciliate the disgruntled republicans, not to please democrats. Preserving to myself the supreme right of a citizen exercising an act of sovereignty, I decline to prostitute my prerogative to party managers."

Grady then concluded with the statement that he turned his back on the democratic party, captured and betrayed by knownothing demagogues hungry for places and spoils, to join the pure democracy which struggles for principles that the party organization has abandoned. He denounced the candidate whose only merit is obscurity in order to follow a statesman whose life has made glorious the history of his country—Benj. F. Butler.

Grady's speech occupied an hour in delivery. He was obliged to make several pauses to allow the audience to give expression to its approval of his ideas.

Burke Cochrane, who, it was expected, would pronounce against Cleveland, followed Grady. He said: There is a duty which every democrat has to perform at the present crisis. He must subordinate his action to the interest of his party. "No person contended more vigorously than I did against the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Had such a man as we wanted been nominated we would have given him a majority such as we are asked to give Grover Cleveland. I hear the cry of distress throughout the country, and that cry calls me to arms for the democratic ticket." (Cheers.) Tammany Hall was not an organization to be governed by feeling toward or from men, it was a body of principle. Beyond revenge lies patriotism, beyond dissatisfaction lies loyalty. Under these two master impulses you will win—Tammany hall is the old guard of the democratic party and there it will stay. (Long and continued cheers during which Cochrane seconded the resolution and sat down.)

Then there were frantic cries for John Kelly. That gentleman shook his head and spoke not. The chairman ordered the secretary to call the roll on the adoption of the resolution. It was 810 ayes and 87 nays. A committee was then appointed to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting, and after a call for primary election was read the meeting adjourned.

Cholera In Italy

ROME, September 12.—To day the official bulletin of the ravages of cholera during the last twenty four hours in Italy shows that in Naples the fresh cases were 809, deaths 430, elsewhere cases 169, deaths 56.

William W. Astor, American minister to Italy, subscribed $1,000 to the fund for cholera sufferers.

Italy has abolished the quarantine against cholera on the French frontier.

King Humbert has given sixty thousand dollars for the relief of cholera sufferers in Naples. The condition of affairs at Naples continued to improve throughout last night. Wood huts are building for the shelter of the poor and sick. King Humbert declines to leave the city.

NAPLES, September 12.—As King Humbert was passing the prison yesterday the inmates raised a loud shout praying to be set at liberty. Among those dangerously ill with the cholera is a son of King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands.

The Markets

BOSTON, September 12.—Wool steady, firm, unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Money easy 1 to 1½, closing offered 1½; prime paper 5½ to 6½; sterling exchange steady 4 83, demand 4 85; governments strong for 4s, railways weak for l.t.; new consols second; state securities quiet. Speculation at the stock exchange continued quiet. The market late opening was firm but soon after weakened on sales said to be for foreign account. It is reported that Fowell and Westlake, a committee of English holders of Texas bonds, issued a statement in London to day showing the floating debt was $11,000,000 and that recommended that interest payments on consols seconds be suspended for some time to come. Prices declined ⅛ to 2 per cent. In the afternoon there was a slight rally but the market left off well. The borrowing demand continues light. Compared with last night closing prices are ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent lower, except for New Jersey Central which ⅛ per cent higher at 56⅝. Erie preferred declined 2 per cent to 30 and Ore. on Improvement 1⅛ to 20. Transactions 181,000 shares.

There is nothing of interest in the mining market at the present time, neither are there any indications of improvement in the near future. The volume of transactions continues extraordinarily light—whole—changes—in prices are of little importance. Sales to day included Chrysolite at 75 to 80, Gold Stripe or Sutro Tunnel 17 regular and 18 buyer 30, Eureka 2.90, Consolidated Virginia 23 regular and 24 buyer 30, Belle Isle 18, Grand Prize 38, California 55, Union Consolidated 1.30, Navajo 4.00 buyer 30 and 3.90, Consolidated Pacific 60.

Adams Express	100½	American Express	130½
O B & Q	125½	Rich	144
D & R G	11½	Preferred	31
Central Pacific	40	N Y C	109½
Missouri Pacific	91	Union Pacific	49⅝
Northwestern	97½	Wells Fargo	104
Preferred	132½	Ontario	19½
Texas Pacific	10½	Iron Silver	51
U S Express	52½	Quicksilver	4
W U Telegraph	80½	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	24½	Horn Silver	95
Preferred	69	Hulton	18

An Awful Murder for Money

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 12.—A most foul murder was committed last night in the superintendent's office of the Augusta and Summerville street railway in this city. Wm. Yates an aged white man and night watchman of the company was found this morning dead in the office with a fearful contusion on the back of the head and the body burned to a crisp. By him lay a pick axe showing the terrible weapon used to compass the murder. The body had been saturated with oil and set on fire, burning almost to a cinder from head to foot and burning holes into the floor beneath him. The object evidently was to burn the building and a conflagration was only stopped by the pools of blood which had collected around the dead man's body. A desk near by was pried open and $28 taken. There have been two arrests. The coroner's jury commenced an inquest and adjourned till to morrow.

The Fire Record

MIDLAND, Ont., September 12.—A block of stores on King street extending from Queen's hotel to Dominion avenue, were burned. Loss $30,000, partially insured.

PIERRE, Dak., September 12.—A terrible fire is raging here. Starting at one o'clock in Hayden Bros. store, it spread rapidly north to Dakotah avenue and south to Missouri avenue, sweeping an entire block including the First National bank building, the offices of Phelan & Co., Goodle & Co., and B. Shurtliff and the Palace theatre. The fire is still uncontrolled. A brick bank building is in danger but the chances are it will be saved. The damage is estimated at $75,000, insurance half. There is no fire department in the city. The fire is spreading west on Dakota avenue.

Disgrace and Death

CLEVELAND, September 12.—James R. Sheppherd, long prominent in retail business circles, committed suicide this morning hanging himself in the garret of his house. A short time ago he was arrested for peculation from McGillen & Co. whose millinery department he managed. Afterward he was suspended from the Plymouth church. The McGillen affair was settled.

Cannibalism Justified

LONDON, September 12.—An animated discussion is going on in the newspapers regarding the killing of the boy Parker by survivors of the wrecked yacht Mignonette in order to keep themselves alive. The balance of opinion decidedly favors the view of justifiable homicide. The prisoners were loudly cheered yesterday when they were released on bail.

Hostilities in Egypt

CAIRO, September 12.—Later dispatches confirm the report of the substantial victory of the mudir of Dongola at Ambukol, over rebels from Kordofan. Recent advices report the mahdi in South Kordofan with an army of fourteen thousand, and that a detachment of four thousand has been sent to reinforce the army besieging Khartoum.

The New Brunswick Bank Break

WALL STREET, September 12.—The bank examiners report that the condition of the National bank of New Jersey will show much better than expected. Following are the figures: Surplus $265,000; deficit of the cashier and president $220,000; balance of the surplus $48,000.

A Cargo of Cholera

OTTAWA, Ont., September 12.—A private letter received here dated St. Vincent's British West Indies August 17, says: A coolie ship arrived at St. Lucia from India, with thirty two cases of Asiatic cholera on board, twenty seven of which died.

American Scientists Adjourn

TROY, N. Y., September 12.—The American Social Science association adjourned this afternoon at Saratoga, to meet in New Orleans in December. The annual meeting will be at Saratoga in September, 1885.

Union Pacific Earnings

BOSTON, September 12.—The earnings of the Union Pacific railroad for July were $2,183,343, operating expenses $1,963,693, which is a gain of $98,000 in the net result for the month.

The Result in Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., September 12.—The following dispatch was sent General Logan:

BAR HARBOR, Maine, September 12.

To Hon. John A. Logan, Chicago:

From official and unofficial returns the total result of the Maine election can now be stated with approximate exactness. The vote was 142,000, the largest ever thrown in the state with a single exception. Gov. Robie's vote will exceed 79,000, the largest by 4,000 ever thrown by any candidate in the state. His majority over his democratic competitor will exceed 20,000 and may reach 21,000, the largest ever obtained in any presidential year since the republican party was organized. The scattering vote will exceed 3,500.

[Signed] WALKER BLAINE.

Black Jack's Popularity.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., September 12.—General Logan left Toledo by special train this morning for Bay City, accompanied by a committee consisting of the republican nominees of this state and others. All along the route Logan received ovations, being compelled to speak at several places. Crowds gathered at the depots at Monroe, Wayne Junction, Plymouth, Northville, Holly, Mount Morris and other places. Bands generally accompanied the crowd. Four thousand people were enthusiastic over a short speech from Logan. The party were driven to a hotel, where a thousand people listened to short speeches.

Beaten by a Lap

ST. LOUIS, September 12.—The score in the bicycle horse contest closed to-night. Morgan made 835 miles, 5 laps, Armindo 294 miles, 4 laps, total, 630 miles, 3 laps. Anderson and horses 630 miles, 4 laps.

Arkansas Election Returns

LITTLE ROCK, September 12.—Official returns show the vote cast for governor at the state election: Hughes, democrat, 99,972; Bates, republican, 65,836; Hughes' majority 44,136.

Vienna police have discovered a band of forgers consisting of a father and seventeen children. The whole party are concerned with anarchists.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Providence beat the Buffalos yesterday by a score of 8 to 3.

Indications for Colorado—Fair weather, followed by rain.

Dublin authorities are removing the invincible convicts to Ulster jail.

The Doncaster cup was won by Louis D'Or, Lambkin second, Orsian third.

Frank Hutchings the strangler, was officially strangled at San Francisco yesterday.

Samuel Checote chief of the Creek nation, died at Denison, Tex., yesterday of Bright's disease.

It is reported that France has revived negotiations with China looking to full settlement of all questions at issue.

John W. Francis, the new American minister to Austria, presented his credentials on Thursday to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Both of the Lodder brothers, the suspended bankers of Philadelphia, were arrested yesterday, Louis J. at Hoboken and William at Atlantic City.

Kiernan's agency reports the failure of Stafford & Co. of Providence and Fall River, cotton goods manufacturers. They are said to owe $250,000 in Providence.

At a meeting of the corporation of Cork yesterday nationalist members demanded to know of the mayor why he dared to invite the Duke of Edinburgh to the city. The mayor gave no answer.

Failures for seven days in the United States 192, Canada 28, total, 220, as against 218 last week. Casualties are numerous in the Pacific and Western states and the city of New York, but light in other sections.

The president has turned over to the interior department the military reservation at Fort Sanders Wyoming, and the barracks at Baton Rouge, La., under the act providing for sales of useless military reservations.

By direction of the president a general court martial has been appointed to meet at San Antonio October 9th for the trial of Captain Hennessy, Eighth cavalry, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports the following real estate transfers for the past week:

CITY.

P C Winne to C W White, parcel of land between Monument creek and D & R G reservation	8 1
G H White to P C Winne, lt 13 and w hf of lt 12, blk 270, add 1	1
F G Walter to P Winne, parcel of land between Monument creek and D & R G reservation	300
The Colorado Springs Co to F E Roberts and T H Burnham, lts 12 and 13, blk 270, add 1	1
C J Harris to Florence H Harris, lts 1 and 2, blk 44,	1,500

MANITOU.

The Colorado Springs company to A Gillis, lt 13½, blk D.	600
The Colorado Springs company to Blanche Steinhauer, b 200 ft of e hf of lt 2, blk E,	400

COUNTRY.

J H Hugh to G H Hand and A J Overton, undthird int in s hf of se qr of sec 15, n hf of ne qr of sec 22, w hf of sw qr, sw qr of nw qr of sec 26, se qr of ne qr of sec 27, s hf of ne qr, e hf of se qr of sec 22, sw qr of ne qr, n hf of ne qr and nw qr of se qr of sec 27, tp 16, r 67 w, also undsixth of se qr of sec 25 tp 16, s r 67 w	2,000
Wm Sweetland to C A Lansing, sw qr of sec 21 tp 15, s r 65 w,	250
H W Hutchins to E A Smith, se qr of sec 23 sw qr of sw qr of sec 24, nw qr of nw qr of sec 25, and ne qr of ne qr of sec 26, tp 15, r r 66 w,	200

The Swiss Landlord

All The Year Round.

Twenty years ago the Swiss monster hotel was justly considered the best of its kind. Nowhere else were the accommodation and the attendance so good. There was a sort of Arcadian simplicity, such as is yet found in old inns of the Oberland, about the people. They were cordial and polite, and the bill—that snake in the grass which often embitters the feeling between host and guest—was reasonably moderate. All that has been changed. A younger generation of hotel keepers has grown up to inherit the paternal keys, and it has occurred to Young Switzerland that the best way to squeeze a profit out of travelers is to bully them. All individuality is to be strictly repressed as it was in German hostels when Erasmus was a young student. Pilgrims may scramble for rooms, be thankful when they get what they want, and meek and mute when they do not, or it will be the worse for them. There is food in plenty at the gigantic table d'hote, otherwise let the laggard wait for the next meal. Vin ordinaire, called by eleven different names, and at various prices on the wine list, should content the thirstiest. There must be no complaints, no whims and fancies. Not every Swiss landlord has the spirit to summon his retainers and hurl recalcitrant visitors down a flight of stone steps, as happened two or three years since at the Rigi. But is not for nothing that the innkeeper is a magistrate, judge and landamman perhaps, the grandest personage in his commune, perhaps in his canton. He is more secure in his hotel than was Front-de-Bœuf in his robber castle. It would take a combined crusade to get at him, and it is fortunate that he is merciful, if morose, for he is virtually above the law.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fifteen Merino bucks. Apply to H. T. Cook, P. O. box 689. h 21 tf

FOR SALE—A span of horses, surrey and harness. Enquire at Howbert Bros. h 26 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—Eighty acres of soldiers' additional homestead scrip. Apply to A. L. Lawton. h 5 tf

FOR SALE—The only perfect riding cart. Give it a trial. Stevens & House. 0-27 tf

FOR SALE.—Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply to Mrs. John Carr, N Tejon street. 9-11-3t

LOST.

LOST—In the southern part of town last Friday or Saturday, a gold breastpin. Please leave at this office. 1,19-3t

LOST—A scarlet Mexican serape, between Williams Canon and Ute Pass on September 1st. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Leave at this office. 9-6t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms at N. W. corner of Boulder and Tejon street. h 37 tf

Notice.

I have left with me for collection the accounts of the late firm of Bell & Barber. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm will call and settle the same immediately and save costs. JOHN PIXLEY, J. P. 9-12-3t

AUGUST ATLANTIC

Now ready everywhere, contains

IN WAR TIME. XV., XVI. S. Weir Mitchell
THE ZIO ZAG TELEGRAPH. Lloyd G. Thompson
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THE CRIME OF HENRY VANE. By "J. S. of Dale." 1 vol, 12mo, $1.

It is difficult to phrase the admiration we feel without incurring the charge of extravagance. It is one of the most notable contributions to American literature.—Boston Courier.

NEWPORT. A Novel. By George Parsons Lathrop. Summer edition. 1 vol, paper, 50 cents, cloth, $1.25.

Mr. Lathrop's best novel.—The Nation.

THE FAINALLS OF TIPTON. By Mrs. Virginia M. Thompson.

A charming and striking [illegible] land life, strong in the delineation of characters, dramatic in the management of situations and interesting in its [illegible].

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No magazine story for a [illegible] given rise to such animated [illegible] Stockton's enigmatical [illegible] "The Lady or the Tiger?" "The Wife of [illegible] Transformed Ghost," "Mr. Tolman," "The [illegible] Every Man His Own [illegible]" and other stories which may be [illegible] equally [illegible] of the Manitou [illegible] to be put on whe[illegible] train will leave Del[illegible] of plot, and clever[illegible] ranging through [illegible]

THE KING'S MEN. A Tale of To-morrow. By Robert Grant, John Boyle O'Reilly, J. S. of Dale, and John T. Wheelwright. 1 vol, 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

This daring and ingenious story of the future is unquestionably destined to be the most widely discussed book of the summer. The brilliant literary partnership which produced it has aroused the keenest curiosity, and certainly the experiment has been the boldest in the history of literary collaboration. Of the plot, or of what can be gathered from the story, touching the course of politics in the reign of King Goodwin the Fifth, it need only be said that the audacity of their conception is fully supported by the admirable tilting and tactics in the skirt of the story. The book is crowded with action and ingenious complication, and yet the points which the authors have shown elsewhere are never lost in its rapid movement.

Though not a political document, the story, "The End of New York," by Park Benjamin will be read with interest by those who, a few years ago, were disposed to criticise Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. It will be found in the autumn number of Stories by American Authors. For sale everywhere. 50 cents.

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...ecency Members of the Grand Army proposing to go into camp will provide themselves with blankets Arrangements will be made to furnish good substantial meals for them in attendance, at a cost not to exceed $1 per day Accommodations for ladies who do not wish to go into camp will be made in the city The railroad fare will be two thirds of one fare for the round trip from all points

Democratic Convention

A convention of the democratic party of the county of El Paso, Colorado, is hereby called to meet on Saturday, September 20th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p m, in Court House hall, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for county commissioner, two candidates for the legislature and the election of nine delegates to the state democratic convention to be held in Denver on September 24th, 1884, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

A L LAWTON,
Chairman El Paso Co, Dem Comm
H. P. SCOTT,
Secretary

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

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Close connections are now made by the O & R G railroad in Union depot at Denver with the "Burlington Route" trains thus enabling passengers from this city to take the popular line to all points east making same time as by other roads with the advantage of going via Denver Parties anticipating a trip east should procure tickets over this favorite route Fast time and sure connections to Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and the east. f 19-tf

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Ladies, call and see the stylish upholstery Ashby is getting up Something new

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Take your Second Hand Goods to Fairley He will pay you an honest price.

You can buy Lots Puffs and Blankets cheap at Fairley's.

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When you want bargains in low prices on House Furnishing Goods go to Fairley's

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO
h 17 tf

Stockholder's Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Barbara Silver Mining company will be held in the city of Colorado Springs Colorado at 2 o'clock p m on Friday the 12th day of September, 1884, for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented

J M DICKEY, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, August 10th, 1884 h-15-1m

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AND

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The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics is world wide and having many, as generally so attested, a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, nervous debility or constitutional weakness, is established beyond the equivocal basis of more than twenty years experience and on an increased demand during the past year. Thousands have been shaken by the chill, prostrating the victim to a helpless condition, than the overflowing hills by the winds that rustle through their depths For sale by all druggists and dealers generally

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The VOLTAIC BELT CO, of Marshall Mich, offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood and all kindred troubles Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25c per box For sale by F E Robinson dwk-5 1y

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The hot springs of all mineral springs in Colorado are the most popular for the great portion of the valleys of the Rio Grande and Gunnison and the valleys of the White and Grand rivers

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Mrs Shropshire's pleasant home and thorough instruction in the English branches, music, the French and other languages, offer to parents in search of a home and school for their daughters a desirable combination. Her pupils are prepared for the best institutions of the country. Her system of instruction is based on the principle that the mind should be developed by a regular and thorough training, and not by a desultory and superficial one. Her success in preparing young ladies for the best institutions of the country is well known. Her pupils are now in